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Leçons sur le grand et le petit hypnotisme. GRASSET. Reported by G. Rauzier, *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Mai et Juin, 1889.

These three lectures set forth the characteristics of the Paris and Nancy schools of hypnotism, and Grasset's harmonizing of their opposing views. The chief argument of the Paris school (that of *le grand hypnotisme*) against the school of Nancy (that of *le petit hypnotisme*), is that they have no sure way of detecting simulation. The chief argument of the latter against the former is that all their characteristic phenomena are the result of suggestion. Grasset denies both these arguments; there are guarantees against simulation besides those used in Paris, and there are physiological effects besides those produced by suggestion. There are, indeed two forms of hypnotism, or rather the one neurosis (for Grasset regards the whole thing as morbid) has two groups of symptoms; one (*le grand hypnotisme*) is found only in connection with hysteria, and not always even there. The just claim of the Paris school to its title must rest on its having secured scientific attention for the outlawed phenomenon. In point of number of cases, of having caught the central point of the thing (suggestibility), and of therapeutic application, the Nancy school deserves the name of "the great hypnotism."

The Study of Hypnotism in France. JOSEPH JASTROW. Christian Union, Sept. 26, 1889.

. The author outlines with characteristic clearness and interest the history and present status of knowledge in regard to hypnotism, distinguishes the views of the investigators of Paris and Nancy, describes the post-hypnotic phenomena and positive and negative hallucination, and points out the possible usefulness of hypnotism as a remedial agent together with the questions of criminal responsibility to which it may give rise.

Solution du problème de la suggestion hypnotique. AMÉDÉE H. SIMONIN. E. Dentu, Paris, 1889. pp. 129.

This little book sets forth what the author believes to be the solution of the problem of hypnotic suggestion. It also sets forth most forcibly his total ignorance of the way to a real solution of the problem and of the fundamental physiological conceptions necessary for it, both of which would at once appear, were it worth while to make citations.

Ueber psychische Beobachtungen bei Naturvölkern. ADOLF BASTIAN. *Die Magiker Indiens.* FRIEDERICH VON HELLWALD.

Both from the *Schriften der Gesellschaft für Experimentalpsychologie zu Berlin.* III Stück. Leipzig, 1890. pp. 32.

The reward for pushing one's way through the many twistings and turnings thickly strewn with obstructing parentheses and scraps of polyglot illustration, that characterize the writings of this suggestive but obscure anthropologist, is in the present case a very interesting though arbitrarily eclectic survey of that field of mental action, that is common ground to science and superstition. On the one hand we find the same pseudo-scientific pretenses that succeed with the unlearned even amongst the elite, in the customs and thought-habits of savage people; on the other hand we find the